...ing David as "the stone which the build... rejected," but which was destined for ...cular honors.

BABIES.

The Show at the Kansas City Exposition.

From the Kansas City Times, Sept. 24.

The great event, about which all the young mothers, and for that matter the old ones, too, have been chatting about in exciting expectancy, came off about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Where were about five thousand people present upon the ground, principally ladies, though there were large numbers of fathers, uncles, and other interested persons. The place chosen for the exhibition was before the east door of the main hall of the Exposition. A rope was stretched around a space about half an acre in extent. In the corner Volzath's brass band was stationed, while all around, above and below, wherever standing-room could be found, was congregated the people. At a given signal Matt. Foster brought forth the prize, which was a very neatly finished satin-lined baby buggy. This elegant vehicle has been fully described, and has been seen by all who have visited the fair. It was placed upon a box in the centre of the allotted space, and was at once the admired of all present.

The ladies then crossed out their darlings one, two, three, four, five, but oh, my, how they did *squeeze* forth. It was a ugly, terrify old bachelor, and one to give all old maidens of uncertain ages the very worst of blues. Such babes! Whew, and such mothers and squalters was they. Last of the sons of Adam, for do the little fellows justice, some of them were as patient as the proverbial lamb. But one of them were regular screechers, and to make sad which some of the babes let out with lungs, lens, and lungs, was a caution to those to meditate matrimony.

The several locals at once proceeded to put out the prize babies, ascertain their name, age, and sex, and, of course, to ventilate to the confident mothers, in a confidential manner, that her particular little bundle of human trouble was the only pretty baby on the ground. Hise was detected in several instances, putting up a corner on the red-headed ones at that, while the unsuspecting Mash was betting his last V upon a fine nigger baby. three months old, which had a particular attraction for him. After ranging the thirty or thirty blushing, handsome mothers in line, the task of sorting and numbering their babies, by actual count and inspection by a committee, was discovered that there were twenty-four young masculines and fifteen feminines. The boys were discovered almost at a glance by their robust and healthy appearance. The next in the second-handed baby, the black-headed, and then the baby with no hair at all. Some of the little ones appeared to rather like the ceremony, being shown to the public, while others protested angrily at what they deemed an imposition upon good nature.

The selection of the Judges was judiciously made. The crowd nominated the following ladies, who were duly made: Mrs. S. D. McDonald, Topeka; Mrs. James L. Gray, of Independence, Mo.; Mrs. J. Bennett, of Kansas City; Mrs. F. O. Tibbets, of St. Louis; Mrs. A. F. Ashley, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. Gay, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Theo. Wheeler, of Boston, Mass. The Judges at once went about their task. Up they went along the line and down they came, closely attended by the combined reportorial corps of the city.

There was the usual amount of chin-chat, and head-stroking, and an endless number of jerks, and an interminable amount of pinching, bestowed upon each little innocent. Some of the little fellows appeared to like it, while others did nothing and made the weasel-eyed chick actually make up one of the judges, which so incensed her that she refused to vote for the child.

After suspending a little while for supper by the judges and reporters, the little fellows were trotted round the ring by their mothers. This was the most interesting time of the day. The crowd became entirely new to each little one, each one of which appeared to please some one. A number of bets were made on some of the leading babies.

Among the most noticed children were the Hickem, George Allen, aged ten months; Albert Henry Evans, aged four months; Miss Jarrell, five months; Schlemper, ten weeks; Hettie Hickett, four months; Harry Crane, Topeka, Kansas, seven months; Martin Long, nine months; Miss Schroeger, seven months; Brown, eight months. But then, all were pretty, some for one thing and some for another.

It was an exciting moment when the judges went to tabulating the multitude list and breathlessly, while many a proud mother's heart throbbed anxiously, while many wondered whether their pet was to be taken in the gold and silver chariot—for the first ballot decided the contest. The ballot was as follows: No. 15, 2 votes; No. 9, 2 votes; No. 24, 1 vote. The first choice fell upon Miss Bessie Lowe, aged eight months, daughter of Mr. R. O. Lucas, formerly of St. Louis, a well known and popular commercial type, at present attached to the Journal job rooms, and residing at the corner of Laurel and Twelfth streets. The second choice, had there been a second premium, was Harry Crane, of Topeka, Kansas, a very beautiful child, which was generally admired.

The award was generally indorsed by the people who hailed the tying of the blue ...on upon the child's arm with applause.

The child was placed in ... arms of Colonel F. M. Smith, the Chief Marshal, and by him carried round the ring on horseback. To comply with the demands of the crowd, Matt. Foster wheeled the child around the ring several great cheers. The child appeared to enjoy the fun, and smiled gleefully while it played with either top of a bottle of pure, which an enthusiastic admirer handed it.

The show was a fine one, and a great improvement upon the year before, though, owing to the bad weather, a half dozen entered made their appearance in the ring. It was remarked that there were three or four gray babies in the crowd, but as our reporter's life is not insured, he does not say any one of them, but modestly indorses the the judges selected as the best.

The Abandoned Whalers in the Arctic Ocean.

Letters have recently been received from New Bedford whalers, giving some account of the abandoned fleet. One writer says:

"Of the ships left at Point Belcher last year, the bark Minerva lies at the entrance of Wainwright Inlet, as good as when abandoned in ball, but her cabin is marred by the bears, who tore the edge off every beach, and she swung in shore clear of the heavy ice which grounded outside of her, and so she received no damage. She only will be saved.

"The Thomas Dickason lies on her beam end on the bank, bilged and full of water. The bark Seneca was dragged by the ice some distance up the coast, her bowsprit gone, bulwarks stove, and rudder carried away. She was then frozen in solid, and so they found her. The Reindeer sunk, and the Florida lies ashore on Seahorse Islands, burnt to the water's edge. All the crews of the fleet were either carried away by the ice or dashed to pieces in shameless manner. Only two of the natives were drowned, the women saved him, and afterward the old man took care of him. He saved a large quantity of bone but the natives took it away from him, considering it their own. He said $150,000 would not tempt him to try another winter in the Arctic. He said that four days after he left the ships the water came over so that the natives waded out to the ships, and fourteen days after it came a heavy northwest gale drove all but the ground ice away. That never moved. Shortly after it blew another heavier gale, and he said that of all the butting and smashing he ever saw, none was to that among those ships drag into each other during those gales. Some were ground to atoms, and what the ice spared the natives soon destroyed after leaving them everything they placed. We think the reason why they spared the three remaining ships is because they were handy to the village, and they probably thought they would have destroyed them also, but they were totally unprepared for the speedy arrival of the white men. They left with their women and ivory, and other stuff which they had plundered from the ships. Many articles were wantonly destroyed. The Minerva was a sight to behold. They had cut into the flour casks and filled it out, and strewed it all around. There was nothing that they could get at that was valuable, but was cut to. The doors in the cabin were knee deep with articles of all kinds, dirt, &c. Everything in the run was broken open and its contents in the same condition. All the sextants were cut out, with all the lead they could find. Barrels were cut from the bolt-ropes, and all of these they made boats. No sooner were they apprised of the arrival of the ships than they loaded their canoes with whalebone and started off to trade, the love of gain was strong as ever. They were very independent and sassy, and cared only for ...n."

—The language of Soyers is again become fashionable. The world is to no longer the theme of conversational ...ce, for, plucking a leaf from your ...'s bouquet, you must say: "Do you ...ceive the language of flowers?"

—Some of the fall colors are ardoise, ...p gray; absinthe, a greenish gray; salamander bronze; Turco, a deep bluish plum ...or; Russe, or Russian gray; Oxford, dove ...ng, and Tyrol, dark French. In flowers ...are rose frais, blanc at argent, pie, sanblanc et Nankin.

—It is rash to catch a fly, at Uniontown, Pa., the other day, two small boys came to collision, and each had the unconscious satisfaction of having knocked the other's noses. When resuscitated, one had broken his teeth, and the other had a broken ...d a split lip.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1872—EIGHT PAGES. NUMBER 49

POLITICAL.

...rsonation of Senator Logan by Governor Palmer.

...Protest by an Indiana Republican Against Federal Interference in the Elections.

...New Facts Respecting the Partisan ...se of Postal Agents in North Carolina.

...Severe Charges Against Consul Dudley, at Liverpool.

...ssey Liberal Rally at Wabash, Indiana—Mr. Colfax at Goshen.

...DERSON PALMER ON THE RECORD OF SENATOR LOGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...ple as to here Governor Palmer, in addressing the people of this city and listening to Mr. Morrison, at the ... 1,500 persons—some put the number as high ... 2,000—and the immense mass of heads would ... that number. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailing. The torch-light procession was ...ly immense. There were 2,000 torches ... were cut, and about 500 were carried by ... The line marched through the Executive ..., and as it passed the Mansion Governor Palmer, ... with three cheers for ... Governor Palmer, ... Governor Palmer, ... Governor Palmer,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

BROWN-ST., CORNER TAYLOR—IN A RESpectable private family; good cooking and the comforts of a home during the winter. Terms moderate.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NEW AND HIGHLY furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen.

14 BISHOP COURT—ONE SUITE OF UNfurnished, and one large furnished rooms; everything first-class in every respect; terms reasonable.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at reasonable rates. Day board, $4 per week.

16 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ONE OR TWO nice furnished rooms for two or four young gentlemen; with or without board.

19 CENTRE-AV.—BOARD FOR TWO IN A private family; well-furnished room on first floor.

22 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—DAY-BOARD CAN BE had; first-class in all respects.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER OF LAKE room with large closet; good table; small family; accommodate 1 or 2 persons.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW House, $1 per day, $4 to $6 per week. Nice rooms, meals, first-class table.

43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO rent, with or without board.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AT $4 per week.

46 WALLER-ST., BETWEEN BLUE ISLAND-av. and Morgan-st.—Two or three respectable young men wanted to board in a private family, and have the comforts of a social home for the winter; table first-class; washing and mending done in the house; block from Blue Island-av street cars and Twelfth-st omnibus.

47 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., BETWEEN Washington and Madison—One large room with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large, handsomely furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

55 ABERDEEN-ST.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXcellent habits desires a room and board. Private family preferred. Latin District.

62 PAPE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

69 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—A FINE SUITE of unfurnished front rooms, with board; rent together or singly.

72 HONORE-ST., NEAR ADAMS—BOARD FOR two gentlemen; also front room.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—2 GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good rooms and board at $5 per week. Day board $4.50.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging at $5 per week; first class table.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant, front rooms, furnished nicely; also, 2 rooms for single gentlemen; and wife, or without board; house has all the latest improvements.

97 PARK-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in private family, at moderate prices.

100 ASHLAND-AV.—TWO ROOMS TO RENT, with board. Also, a set of horses, of Scotch, corner Clark and Washington sts.

112 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW BOARDers can find good accommodations, at reasonable rates; also, a few day boarders wanted.

114 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW STEADY boarders wanted in a quiet English family, $5 per week.

121 WALNUT-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

122 GURLEY-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with board in a private family.

134 THROOP-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED back parlor to rent, with first-class board; gentleman and wife preferred; terms reasonable; call Monday.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOODBY—Handsomely or not, with the best board, in new house adjoining, a front parlor and back suite of sitting room and bedroom, all unfurnished. Rooms all newly papered and painted. Terms reasonable. Apply to a family, or separately to young married people. Two desirable boarders, and bed warmers. Also, a brick barn on premises, where gentlemen with horses can have best accommodations. Terms very reasonable.

137 NORTH ELIZABETH-ST.—TWO QUIET, respectable men can have good board in a private family.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOM FOR GENtleman; also, room for two

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FRONT ROOM with board; suitable for two; for gentlemen.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE boarding house. Furnished rooms to rent.

152 WEST TYLER-ST.—A LARGE FURnished front room, with board; suitable for gentlemen and wife, or two gentlemen; convenient to two or three cars; gentlemen; convenient to two or three cars; private family; only 2 boarders required.

155 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can find the comforts of a home with board.

155 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FURNISHED room, with board, for 2 young gentlemen, in private family.

157 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASant front room, furnished, with board, for two gentlemen.

162 MILWAUKEE-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED, in a new boarding house; home comforts for the winter.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE front room furnished, with or without board, for gentlemen and wife, or two gentlemen.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—HAS BEEN newly fitted up and refurnished, and can accommodate a few more gentlemen boarders.

188 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR HALSTED—Good rooms and board; gentlemen only; references exchanged. Inquire as above.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE young gentleman and also young lady would like to room and board with private family.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished front room, with board.

208 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, at reasonable prices. Accommodation for six boarders.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, unfurnished, for gentleman or wife; also, single room, for gentleman, with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, a room on first floor, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Reference exchanged.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOM TO RENT, with board, for gentleman and wife, and wife or two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

230 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, with board.

238 KUROM-ST., EAST OF CLARK—TO rent, elegantly furnished front room, with board, in private American family; terms moderate. Call or address at the house.

238 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large front room, at low rate; 2 newly furnished sleeping rooms.

263 WARREN-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE and single rooms, with board; house has modern improvements.

275 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER OF Wood—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, with gas and water, for one or two gentlemen.

281 WEST LAKE-ST.—TO RENT—ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, with board.

299 WEST MADISON-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; also, single room.

303 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR CARPENTER.—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room to let, with first-class board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY DEsirable large front room, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. References required.

339 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—LARGE PLEASant furnished front room to RENT, with board; good order; also bed room, with or without board.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE rooms with superior board. A few day boarders accommodated.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen wishing a first class home, can find accommodations for the winter, can procure them.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE, AIRY room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, a few day boarders wanted; bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Prices moderate.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE OR TWO o'clock dinner; terms reasonable.

359 WEST POLK-ST.—SIX YOUNG MEN CAN find good board and comfortable rooms, with board, at reasonable terms.

385 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT WELL furnished rooms to rent.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FURNISHED front room, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen. Good table for a few day boarders.

409 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF Union Park—Rooms and board in first-class location, families or single gentlemen; rooms en suite, second floor, en suite, or at 25c. furnished and unfurnished; reference required. Call Monday, Oct. 7.

417 WEST MADISON-ST. — FIRST-CLASS rooms, with or single and large front parlors, with first-class board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—SUITE OF TWO rooms, or single and large front parlors, with board.

434 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, with alcove; also, front parlor.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE furnished front room to rent, with board.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; also day board.

501 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a nice sleeping apartment in a private family, where there are no other boarders.

526 FULTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH OR without board, A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, for two single gentlemen, with all modern improvements; also, a good BILLIARD TABLE.

534 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, with board, suitable for four gentlemen; private family. References required.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, with board; Union Park; also single room; private family. References required.

596 ADAMS-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with excellent board, in house with modern improvements, half block west of Union Park.

634 CANAL-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND WARM bedroom. A GENTLEMAN.

638 MADISON-ST.—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen or ladies; private family.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT unfurnished rooms to rent, with board, in private family, for 2 gentlemen, at $4 per week.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR YOUR GENTLE-man friend, with board, at 128 West Washington-st.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH board. 128 West Washington-st.

ONE RICHLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. 128 West Washington-st.

ONE LARGE FURNISHED AND ONE LARGE unfurnished room, with board, in private family, at 44 Union Park. Terms reasonable. Home comforts.

ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR rent with board, within two squares of Union Park; suitable for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. All modern improvements. Address P 24, Tribune office.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD AT 84 West Monroe, corner Morgan.

TO RENT—IN WEST MONROE-ST., BOARD and furnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board, new brick house, modern improvements, good location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

TO RENT—ON WEST RANDOLPH-ST., ONE large front room for rent; wife will cook and the comforts of a home during the winter. Terms moderate.

WHERE HOUSE, 134 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board, from $4 to $5 per week. Day board, $1 per week. Transient, $2 per day.

South Side.

HUBBARD COURT—LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished front room, with furnace and gas, to rent with board; suitable for four gentlemen.

18 ELDRIDGE COURT—A UNFURNISHED front room with board; references.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST. — PLEASANT ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen, with board.

39 THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED front parlor in a new brick house, with board.

76 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—ONE LARGE room with alcove and closet, suitable for gentleman and wife, and one large single room for two gentlemen, with first-class board.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Fulton-st.—One or two nicely furnished rooms with first-class table-board.

143 board will find it to their interest to call; good rooms and good board at reasonable prices.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ONE LARGE room with board; private family.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT FRONT room suitable for gentleman and wife; also table boarders.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM'S with board; day boarders accommodated.

372 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL LARGE rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for gentlemen and wife.

384 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS OF parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board; to let for winter; first-class accommodations. A few large stable to rent.

532 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

387 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT parlor hot-room, besides other desirable rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated.

497 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY BOARDers wanted; call with city references

519 WABASH-AV.—ENTRANCE ON HUBbard Court; two furnished rooms for gentleman and wives, or single gentlemen.

540 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for 2 gentlemen.

548 WABASH-AV.—A FEW TABLE-BOARDers can be accommodated.

560 WABASH-AV.—THE SONG SUITE OF rooms, furnished, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in well private family. Terms moderate.

536 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, for two gentlemen that will be permanent.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, ROOMS, with board; first-class accommodations for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen.

573 TWO large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family.

594 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms with first-class board. References required.

608 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR without board, furnished or unfurnished, two large rooms en suite or single; day board reasonable.

750 furnished or unfurnished, with board; first-class board and good water. Reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM TO rent, with board, $25 per month. Also, single room, with or without board.

764 WABASH-AV.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two single gentlemen; references required. Call Sunday.

804 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHed parlors to rent, with or without board.

809 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHed rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife; also a large room with two beds, for gentlemen.

833 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE FURnished front rooms, with board.

838 WABASH-AV.—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE single room for single gentlemen; nicely furnished, with board; first-class table; terms moderate.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms, partially furnished, to rent; with board. Reference required.

855 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM two gentlemen with board to rent; hot and cold water bath room on first floor; heated by furnace; private family. References required.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON first floor in marble front; $1,400. Must move to-day. Apply within.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board, north of Twenty-fifth st.

947 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT TWO PARLORS, furnished, with board.

1050 MICHIGAN AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, front room or suite, with closet; hot and cold water.

1111 with board. Location and table first-class.

1164 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board.

1184 PRAIRIE-AV.—FIRST FLOOR, FURnished front room with or without board, for gentlemen and wife.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, with board; also, table boarders are now accepted.

A GOOD ROOM TO RENT—AND HOME COMfort. Apply at 1,000 Prairie-av. No other boarders or gentlemen in the house. South side.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST st.—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at reasonable prices.

ONE SINGLE ROOM TO A GENTLEMAN, with first class board, at 320 Wabash-av.

ONE MICHIGAN-AV.—NORTH OF TWELFTH st.—A large and handsome front room with board. Address K 87, Tribune Branch office.

PASTIME WISHING TO LOCATE FOR THE winter where they can have the comforts of a home, and first-class board, can find it at 1,000 Prairie-av. No other boarders. Private family. Terms moderate.

ONE SINGLE ROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN, with board, in private family, at 1,000 Prairie-av. Private family preferred. A. W. BLODGETT, 181 Lake-st.

BOARD—IN QUIET, PARK FOR GENTLEMAN and wife. Address Y 6, Tribune office, stating how long and terms.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PLEASANT, QUIET home, by two lady teachers; between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts. east of State. Address P G, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A FRENCH FAMILY WHERE the language is spoken, by an American lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, at $4 per week.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR YOUR GENTLEman friend, with board, at 128 West Washington-st.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH board. 128 West Washington-st.

ONE RICHLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. 128 West Washington-st.

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TO RENT—IN WEST MONROE-ST., BOARD and furnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board, new brick house, modern improvements, good location.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR MAN, WIFE and child for the winter. Must be moderate; references exchanged. Address R 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GENTLEman, in private family; preferably German family. Address T 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A handsomely furnished front room, first class board, where there are few other boarders. Address, with terms and particulars, S 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, BY TWO YOUNG ladies, in private family, where there is a piano. Reference exchanged. Address, stating price and location, A 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, OR one large room, in private family, where there are no other boarders, by gentleman and wife; if there are no other boarders, by gentleman and wife; if there are no other boarders, by gentleman and wife; if

REAL ESTATE.

Activity in the Market---Large Transactions in Acre Property.

More New Projects for Railroad Depots and Car Shops.

Loans on Real Estate---"Opinions of Title" instead of Abstracts.

Riverside For Sale---Westward Extension of Horse Railways.

The North Side---Transfers for the Week, Etc.

The real estate market feels the effect of the business stringency of money, and the volume of transfers is undoubtedly diminished by it, though not less so than would naturally be supposed. The extent to which the confidence that values for nearly all classes of property must continue to advance steadily from year to year, and notwithstanding the urgent demands for capital for other purposes at high rates of interest, there seems to be plenty of it seeking investment in Chicago real estate. The proper-ty held by the most ready now is suburban and by the acre. These purchases are, of course, almost entirely speculative, but those who buy have reasonable grounds for their faith in future values, in the active demand for residence lots at from $50 to $100 per front foot. There seems no doubt that the demand for this class of property will be larger next sum-mer than now, because while the supply of residence property now far behind the demand, capital, labor, and supplies of building materials which are now being used exclusively in rebuilding the burnt district" will be largely turned to the building of dwellings.

A tract of ten acres, lying about one-eighth of a mile west of Central Park and extending from Lake street to Madison, was sold this week at $2,000 per acre.

Eight acres at the junction of Diversey and Ogden avenues were sold a few days ago at $1,500 per acre.

On the 7th inst. Mr. J. D. Harvey negotiated the sale of the north 100 acres of northwest ¼ of section 27, Town 39, Range 13, (Irving Park), to Mr. Wm. Farwell, of New York, at $600 per acre.

The south ½ of northwest ¼ of Section 19, Town 37, Range 13 east, being 80 acres adjoining the village of Lake View, was sold a few days ago at $500 per acre.

It is understood on good authority that the ac-quisition of the Riverside Improvement Company, including hotel, depot, water works, gas works, and about 500 acres of land, is the work of a syndicate of Chicago capitalist for the sum of $600,000.

The Harvell Block on the southeast corner of Wells and Division streets, 100 feet west from the old Sedgwick property, was sold to Mr. Noah Mills Ballingall, of Galena, for $100,000. Mr. Ballingall has purchased the old Sedgwick property and will build a large public Hall over their office in the new block.

The Wright property on the corner lot of feet east front by 150 feet south front, on the north side of Lake street, near Wells, was sold to Mr. Wm. Deering, of Evanston, for the nominal price of $110,000, but the transaction is largely a trade for other property, and includes the Mr. F. W. Farnham property on the south front of the above to Mr. Dore at $1,000 per front foot. Mr. Deering will soon commence to build on the corner lot.

NEW RAILROAD DEPOTS.

We have it from a source which we believe entirely that Mr. Joy, the President of the Michigan Central, has made an offer to Colonel Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to unite with the Michigan Central in building a depot on the lake shore, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road into the city, and a central Depot on the lake shore. The Michigan Central Railroad Company own the ground they have from the proposed close connection with the new Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul, and it is stated definitely that the road will extend their depot to the proposed Union Depot on the lake shore, and thence to the Fort Wayne depot. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which will thus be-come the Fort Wayne Road will probably have a depot on the lake shore, and the Grand Trunk Railway will probably have a depot in the same locality. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railway will build their depot in Park Row, but supposed the reason for this was on account of the fire. The Grand Trunk Railway Company will probably have the use of the Union Depot on Lake street, when completed, on the same terms as the Michigan Central, which is $1,000 per month. By the arrangement for this the occupation of the Vale of land (exclusive of the depot) will be worth to the Company about $12,000 per annum, or at the rate of 6 per cent on a capital of $2,000,000.

SUBURBAN DUMMY ROADS.

Where several projects on the part of Chicago capitalists are at present on foot that will not positively start for building and operating com-muter railroads as a means of locating people in the suburbs, there is a project on foot for the construction of a dummy road from the corner of Twenty-second street and the south branch of the river, and along the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to Oak Park. Oak Park is already a large village, and the Chicago & Northwestern Company seems inevitable that the suburban travel to that point will be very large. The road will extend to the Stock Yards must receive a very large accession to its population during the building of dwellings.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

Company has appropriated $1,000,000 to the construction of a new depot, and it is understood that the work will be commenced this fall. It is understood will make further appro-priations as required. Mr. Pressent and other officers of the company have had under consideration plans for the new shops, the foundation of which will be laid this fall.

WESTWARD EXTENSION OF HORSE RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Sir: In the Sunday TRIBUNE of Sept. 24, an article appeared in regard to the Chicago West Division Railway Company, in which it was stated that they intended to lay their track along Madison street to Central Park. It will very well for the residents of Madison street to have the railway extended that far, and I do not blame them any for wanting it; but there are other parts, equally their equal, and far more enterprising. But, if it is necessary to extend the road on Madison street, it is doubly so to extend it to Central Park, as certainly there is no other street in the city that is so much used by pleasure parties and others to the Park as Madison street, and in addition to this the Park Commissioners have no other way of reaching the Park, but through Madison street. There is also a large number of people living on Ogden avenue, and adjacent to Lake street, who would only be too glad to have the road extended to Central Park, to one that Madison street, as the points named. There is also a large number of people living on the North Side, who would be glad to have the road extended to Lincoln Park, as it is really, as it, in reality, become a necessity. I would, therefore, suggest that the West Division Railway Company extend their track next spring to Central Park, but supposed the reason why they do not do so was on account of the fire. Should the fire be a certain cause, I do not think the increase or not. But, in the present state of affairs, I think that Central Park street and streets adjacent ought to urge if the Madison road if possible, have the line put through next spring, and I think they will put in the plan that I have very, but that ought not to be left to the owners of the property. It certainly ought to be considered a public matter, and I think that the Commissioners would be justified in saying that they would not lay out any more land in the vicinity of the Park, unless the track was laid there. Yours, &c. A RESIDENT.

Transfers.

Deeds filed yesterday in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, and recorded in abstract books, were as follows:

Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, Carpenter's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 4, Block 20, Carpenter's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 1, Block 2, Carpenter's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 2, Block 2, Carpenter's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 3, Block 2, Carpenter's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lot

The Chicago Tribune.

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Sunday Morning, October 6, 1872.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Liberal and Democratic Conventions have placed in nomination for the General Assembly candidates in the first six of the Senatorial Districts. The fire, by dispersing the population, has unfortunately left certain districts with but few eligible persons fitted to perform Legislative duties. It has also remitted to neighborhoods the selection of Representatives who there number of experienced persons who will accept a seat in the Legislature is very small. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it is a fact that, in every one of the districts, there was an absence of the usual strife for nominations, and the offices in every case sought the men.

In the First District (Wards 1, 2, 10, and 11), the candidates are J.W. Sheahan for Senator, and Otto Mutschlechner and Henry Sweet for Representatives. The Senatorial nominee is, perhaps, personally known to every citizen of the district. Mr. Sweet is a druggist in the Eleventh Ward, and at present an Alderman. Mr. Mutschlechner is a German, who, before the fire, had a large grocery establishment on Randolph street, east of the bridge.

In the Second District (Wards 3, 4, and 5, Hyde Park and Lake), Mr. James Wadsworth is the candidate for Senator, with Egbert Jamieson and P. T. Sherman for Representatives. Mr. Wadsworth is one of the old residents of Chicago, formerly in the wholesale grocery trade, and now an extensive owner and dealer in real estate in and around Hyde Park, where he has had his domicil some fifteen years. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Wadsworth—and there are few persons in private station better known than himself—know him to be a man of spotless integrity, of firm convictions, and the sincerest candor. His abilities, though not of the stump-speaking sort, are of a high order, and he will not fail, if elected, to reflect credit upon his immediate constituency, and upon the county generally. He was an Abolitionist before the Republican party was formed, and has always been active in politics, though never a holder or seeker of office. Mr. Jamieson is a respectable member of the bar, and a gentleman of ability and character. He was selected because of his qualifications, and did not seek the nomination. General Frank T. Sherman is well known to Chicago. He was born here; his father was Mayor several terms. He is one of the proprietors of the new Sherman House. He served creditably during the war, reaching the rank of General; was Postmaster of this city; and has no interest, personal or political, that is not cehtered in Chicago.

In the Third District (Wards 6, 7, and 8), Mr. Miles Kehoe is named for Senator, and Messrs. Kann, Halpin, and Quigg for Representatives. Mr. Kehoe is a native of Chicago; an honest, industrious man; a property-holder; educated in the public schools of the city, and has never sought office of any kind. In all respects he is one of the best men in that district. Mr. Kann resides in the Sixth Ward, served a number of years honorably in the City Council, is a dry-goods dealer, and a German by birth. The Convention nominated three candidates instead of two, and one of the other two will have to withdraw. We do not know Mr. Quigg. Mr. Halpin has been connected with various newspapers for 20 years.

In the Fourth District (Wards 9, 12, and 13), Hon. Willard Woodard is the nominee for Senator, and Messrs. W. H. Condon and S. S. Gardner for Representatives. Mr. Woodard is known to all the voters of Chicago. He has been Senator for two years; served several terms in the Board of Aldermen; is a merchant; is an experienced legislator, and enjoys the respect and confidence of every person. Mr. Condon is a lawyer doing a large and respectable business; is a gentleman of culture and high personal character, and has never sought office. Mr. Gardner is at present an Alderman from the Thirteenth Ward. He is largely interested in the welfare of the city; has been a useful member of the Council, and will be indefatigable in promoting the interests of his constituents.

In the Fifth District (Wards 14, 15, and 19), the candidate for Senator is Mr. Devolson C. Eddy, who has been a citizen of Chicago for twenty-five years; a native of Maine, who has retired from business, and is a man of property, enjoying the respect of all his neighbors. Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, of the Fifteenth Ward, the candidate for Representative, is a workman at the rolling mills. He is President of the Iron-Puddlers' Union; stands high in the confidence of all workingmen. He is a Scotchman by birth, and a man of information and intelligence. The other Representative from that district is not yet named.

In the Sixth District (Wards 16, 17, 18, and 20), the candidate for Senator is Henry E. Hamilton, a native of Chicago, son of the late Colonel Richard J. Hamilton. He is interested in coal-mining, and is a property-owner in the city. The candidates for Representatives are Otto Peltzer, the well-known draughtsman of the Board of Public Works, a German by birth, and Mr. W. C. M'Clure, who has been for many years connected with journalism, and is well known, not only throughout that district, but in the city generally.

The vote in 1870, for Congressman-at-Large, in these several districts, was as follows:

District.	Rep.	Dem.	Scat'g.
1	2,643	2,402	170
2	1,643	1,005	1,470
3	1,952	1,772	209
4	2,140	2,100	88
5	2,127	1,907	200
6	3,197	1,201	1,021

Since that vote there have been great changes in the population of the city, by reason of the fire, and still further changes in the opinions of the voters. With proper effort, the Liberals can elect a majority of their nominees in the several districts.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

We appeal to those who assume the business of designating our local rulers to withdraw from their tickets all objectionable men, all incompetent and all dishonest men, and to give us as candidates on both sides such men as will give assurance that, no matter who shall be elected, the county interests will be in proper hands. For our own part, we shall support no man for any of these positions who has not a clean record and a good reputation among his neighbors.

Among the most important officers of a local character to be chosen are the seven members of the Board of County Commissioners. (Three of these have to be chosen from the city and four from the country towns. The retiring members are Julius White, M. C. Stearns, Charles Hitchcock, D. C. Skelly, John Crawford, Manuel Talcott, and John Jones. Of these, Messrs. Jones and Crawford have been nominated for re-election. We do not know anything in their past year's official services that has been discreditable to them or injurious to the city. But, in the persons already nominated for the other five districts, the public interests have not been so well protected. To-morrow there will be a Convention to nominate candidates on the other side, and, among those whose names have been suggested, are the following persons: For the South Division, Mr. M. C. Stearns and Dr. Aaron Gibbs; for the West Division, to fill the single vacancy, it is suggested that either B. G. Caulfield, P. W. Gates, David Kreigh, or some other property-owner who will personally feel an interest in the honest administration of county affairs, be chosen. Mr. Stearns has served one year in the Board, and has been one of the best county officers we have had for years. For the country districts, the names of Daniel Booth, of Jefferson; D. C. Skelly, of Lemont; L. G. Fisher, of Hyde Park; and Theodore Kimman, of Riverside, have been mentioned. All of them are reputable citizens, and Mr. Skelly has already served one year in the Board creditably.

But, whether these persons or others be nominated, conventions should understand that the public will not touch any candidate for this office who is not a reputable citizen, free from all connection with the dishonesty and corruption of the old County Government. The county wants new men and honest men to comprise this Board, which possesses the power of levying taxes and of expending the revenue.

The same Convention will have to nominate candidates for Sheriff, Coroner, Recorder, County and Circuit Clerks. The Convention will be exceedingly unfortunate if it does not nominate a better ticket than that now in the field. But to do this it must select new men. The practice of nominating stereotyped candidates must be abandoned, and for all these offices there ought to be men selected known to the people, and enjoying public respect and confidence. No others will be elected.

THE NORTH SIDE.

It seems to us a word might properly be said as to the realized and accepted unity of interests of the different Divisions of our city. There was a time, not very long ago, when local diversities and jealousies seemed more in order than now. At one time, each Division of our city thought that it might become the central and leading one in all things; and so, to a certain extent, the city was divided against itself. For years past, however, this has been changing, and more than ever since the fire. Our tunnels have greatly aided in bringing us together. The bridges, continually opening, constantly reminded us of our divisions. The tunnels, on the contrary, have firmly united us with ties that cannot be broken.

As an American abroad boasts of being, not a Pennsylvanian, nor a Missourian, but simply an American, so we, while visiting other parts of our country, call ourselves, not West Siders, or South Siders, but citizens of Chicago; and, when strangers come to visit us, we take them, not merely in one direction, but to the South Side streets and boulevards, to Union Park and Ashland avenue, and to our Lake-Shore Drive and Lincoln Park; and their praises of all are equally pleasant to us, wherever our individual homes may be.

The North Side seems of late to have fully recognized these facts, and to have acted upon them; and, not satisfied with the present nearness of its Park to the entire city, some of its leading men are now engaged in preparing the extension of the Lake-Shore Drive to the river,—thus bringing it to the business-heart of the South Division.

In all of these things, every Chicago citizen feels a becoming pride; and we hope that, even before the pleasant homes of the North Side are restored, we may see these improvements completed, and fully recognized as amongst the choicest beauties and glories of our New Chicago.

Since publishing a communication on Lincoln Park matters, last week, we have had occasion to look into the subject further, and are not only satisfied of the necessity to Lincoln Park of the proposed purchases at a fair price, but are also assured that the extension and improvement of the Park, as proposed, are almost unanimously demanded by all classes of property-owners and residents of the North Side. We hope, therefore, to see the Lincoln Park Commissioners go forward with the work committed to their hands with the energy that its importance demands, and in the same active and liberal spirit so eminently shown by the Commissioners of the South and West Side Parks.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The Chicago musical season, which was interrupted by the fire of last October, will be resumed, to-morrow evening, at Aiken's New Theatre, the Theodore Thomas Orchestral Troupe having the honor of initiating the campaign of 1872-73. During the year which has elapsed since that memorable period, music has been in a state of stagnation, and nearly all the entertainments which have been offered have been of a cheap and fragmentary character. With the exception of the two concerts given by Ole Bull, the concerts of the French Band, and one or two concerts given by home talent, there has been nothing calculated to call out musical people, or specially worthy of criticism. The only attempts at opera have been beneath contempt. The opera-bouffe season was a burlesque upon a burlesque, and the Wachtel German Opera season little less than a downright swindle. A few of the home concerts have been notable exceptions to the rule, and have furnished the public some excellent music, excellently performed. The desultory character of most of the concerts, however, and the great inconvenience in reaching them, have combined to prevent the attendance of the habitues of our concerts. Both these causes are now happily removed, and there is every reason to expect not only a brilliant and successful musical season, but one which will be more than ordinarily remunerative to the managers.

There is special cause for congratulation that Theodore Thomas is to initiate this season. He was to have initiated the season last year with his orchestra and Marie Krebbs, the pianist. That season was to have commenced on the 9th of October. On the evening of the 8th, the Opera House was burned, but, promptly on the morning of the 9th, the troupe arrived at the Twenty-second street station of the Michigan Southern Road, which was the nearest they ever got to the fulfilment of their contract. After watching the burning city for a time, they turned their faces southward, and the big and little fiddles, the drums, and horns reposed that night in Joliet, instead of fascinating a delighted audience in the newly-rejuvenated Opera House, the splendors of which a favored few only had seen. There is, therefore, a peculiar fitness that Mr. Thomas should take up the dropped stitch and resume where he left off. The second reason for congratulation is, that there is no man better qualified to do this work. Theodore Thomas stands to-day the representative musician of America. He has the happy faculty of recognizing and suiting the tastes of all, and that, too, without lowering the character of his programmes or sinking to the vilest music. A glance at his programmes shows an array of the purely classical, dramatic, romantic, ballad, and dance music, but it is all the best music in its class. If there is any preponderance of one school over another, it is in favor of the music of such composers as Hector Berlioz, Rubinstein, Liszt, and Wagner, towards which his own tastes incline. In furnishing this class of music, he is conferring a real favor upon musical connoisseurs. This music, so many years fought over, so persistently assailed and ridiculed, has steadily pushed its way, and so rapidly that it is no longer acrastically called "the music of the future." Where it was once tolerated, it is now sought for with an avidity which indicates the inauguration of a musical revolution. This fact will create an almost universal desire to hear the selections from "Der Fliegende Hollander," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Die Walkuren,"—the last named being a part of the great "Nibelungen Trilogy,"—and other works of Wagner which have never been heard here. The selection of Mr. George L. Osgood for the vocal numbers of the programme is also a very fortunate one. He is a gentleman of wealth, leisure, and fine tastes, who has studied music abroad with the sole purpose of bringing out the better classes of songs. He will introduce the best songs of such composers as Schumann, Schubert, and Robert Franz, which have rarely, if ever, been heard in our concert-rooms. It is plain to be seen, therefore, that the lovers of music have a grand treat in store for them during the coming week, and that the keen appetite which has been produced by the long fast will be fully appeased. The main features for the remainder of the season have been alluded to before. They are Carlotta Patti and Maric, Rub instein and Wieniawsky, and the Maretzek-Jarrott Opera Troupe, in which Pauline Lucca is the bright, particular star. It is a cheering outlook, and we have no doubt that Chicago is prepared to do full justice to the entertainment, if not yet quite ready to welcome the singers and players with the handsome surroundings of old.

THE POPE AND THE KING.

The old story about the Pope's leaving Rome and Italy is once more revived, but the question still is, who it is that really desires it. The personal views of Pius IX. were expressed to M. d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador, on the 26th of April, 1871, when he declared that, even if the temporal sovereignty should be tendered to him again, he would not accept it; all he desired was a corner of the earth to call his own. But no sooner had this declaration been made public by Jules Favre than it was officially denied from Rome; the Pope, on the contrary, was represented as desiring nothing so fervently as to recover Umbria, the Marshes, and the Legations; in short, all the territory which he had received with the Church-State in 1845, and which he feels it his duty to transmit again to his Apostolic successor. This denial proves, however, only that those who surround the Papal Chair entertain opinions directly the reverse of its occupant's. If the Antonelli, Panebiancas, or whatever else may be the names of the men who control the actions, if not the words, of Pius IX., now approve, or even, as it is said, urge, his departure from Rome, it indicates no concession to the Pope's wishes, but simply a change in the policy of the Vatican politicians.

As far as the Italian monarchy is concerned in the question, it leaves the "prisoner of the Vatican" perfectly free to do as he likes. The space now occupied by the Pope's establishment, which includes, in addition to the 11,000 chambers and 20 courts of the Vatican, also the Lateran and the Castle Gandolfo, with all their buildings and gardens, and appurtenances, would, however, first have to be secured abroad. It was not always so; but Rome can to-day do better without the Pope than the Pope without Rome. The Catholic fold and its supreme head are still so closely associated with the Eternal City and its traditions, with the tombs of the Apostles, the temples, the High Mass and the music of St. Peter, the memories of the Gregories and the Innocents, of the Juliuses and the Alexanders, that a surrender of all these accessories would be a very serious loss to the Popedom itself.

A departure would, therefore, most likely imply only a mere early return. The Plebiscite of 1870, the recent municipal elections, and the many other demonstrations against the rule of the Curia, have abundantly attested that the Romans would place no obstacles in the holy fugitive's way if he were to leave them. When Pope Clement V. left Rome, on account of the partisan strife between the Colonna and the Orsini, and took up his residence at Avignon (1305), forty years passed before Cola Rienzi was deputied to invite Clemen VI. to return. At that period, the absence of the head of the Church had been very sensibly felt by the people of the Seven-Hilled City. The riches which once poured into Rome from every quarter of the globe for investiture, dispensation, tithes, indulgences, and presents, were, of course, cut off. The influx of strangers, the building, the festivals, ceased. But Rome is now the centre of a united Italy. The golden stream is nearly dried up, and debts have taken the place of assets. Under the auspices of the new Government, science, art, industry, and trade begin to thrive, and Rome is rejuvenating. One power alone, France, and she not soon, might bring back a fugitive Pope in triumph. In the meantime, the Curia could not think of seeking an asylum with the French, unless invited to do so. But, though Thiers tried at first to prevent the transfer of the Italian Government from Florence to the immediate vicinity of the Vatican, he not only acquiesced in the removal, but discountenanced the efforts made by Bishop Dupanloup and the Ultramontane clergy in favor of restoring the Pope's temporal power through the National Assembly. The Republic could gain nothing from another Pope at Avignon, and the chances of Henry V. are very remote. Malta and England were once among the list of possible future Papal residences. Malta would, however, only be a voluntary Elba, in spite of its telegraph line and constant steam communication with England, France, Spain, Italy, and even Palestine. England herself, that great refuge of all who have plenty of cash, might answer, but for two considerations. The presence of Pius IX. would be very apt to lead to very unpleasant ao-Popery demonstrations on the part of the Protestant zealots, and the Belfast riots might be re-enacted on a larger scale. Much more suitable seems, therefore, the proposition to make Belgium the future home of the Pope and his Cardinals. As the land of the convents and the Jesuits, no country would be more appropriate for the temporary sojorn of the Roman high priest. The close proximity of hierarchical France and Holland, of the seats of a Melcher and a Kottaler, of Strasbourg, Munster, and Meppen, could hardly fail to possess a powerful attraction for a mind like that of Pius IX. and the propagandistic combination at his Court. Whether the Belgian Ministry would be much edified by the distinction is, perhaps, another question. Even the present Ultramontane Cabinet might not deem the preference an unmitigated blessing. Nor would the pecuniary phase of the question be a matter of indifference to the Belgians. The Pope, thrifty despite the Italian civil list, cannot expect to avail himself of it abroad. The loans of the Curia are no longer negotiable in the European money market. The Peter's pence are beginning to fall off. The hierarchy would, therefore, have to look to Belgium for its resources. But the people even there do not always send clerical majorities to the Chamber and the Senate, to vote taxes upon them.

On the whole, it seems most likely that the Pope will remain where he is. If he has lost the temporal sovereignty, he has acquired Infallibility, which, to a spiritual guide, is vastly preferable. He need have no more trouble about debts, taxes, and politics,—three things most incompatible with religious contemplation. Whatever may be the ambitious views of Antonelli and his faction, we doubt whether they can extract from Pius IX., in his old age, anything but the habitual non possumus when they propose an argonautic expedition from the Tyrrhenian to the North Sea.

THE POET OF THE SIERRAS.

There has always been an impression among ordinary people, who live by working through the day-time and sleeping through the night-time, paying taxes, eating beef-steaks, raising children, paying car-fares, reading newspapers, taking snuff, and some time or other dying and gathering themselves unto their fathers, who went through the same routine before them, that poets were a favored race of beings, who lived on ambrosia and nectar, slept on rose-leaves the soft side up, elevated themselves into a pure ether, which the smell of beef-steaks and coffee never reache, and lived in a region where there was nothing more material than rainbows, sephyrs, humming-birds, flowers, and music. No gross forms of materialism distracted their attention. The vulgar necessities of life, the desires of the flesh, the cares and troubles, the petty enjoyments and the sordid ambitions, of earth, never concerned these highflyers, who soared in an atmosphere far above them. Under such apprehensions as these, they have been worshipped as a superior class of beings, who could not soil their wings by contact with the earth without losing something of the divine afflatus; and all mankind, male and female, in certain realy days of youth, has striven, by industrious and shocking similitudes of final syllables, to become poets, and project themselves into the poetical ether, where they might float in ecstacy, and dispense with tax-paying and house-rents all their days. It is fortunate, perhaps, that only one in a million has succeeded in getting the knack of rhymes and the necessary ocular frenzy, and that the other nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, after one appearance in the village newspaper, have quietly gone to work for a living, or died after the manner of Keats, and "writ their names in water." For some one must pay the taxes and eat beef.

Iconoclasm is the death-blow of the poet, and Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, is just now in a position, thanks to the garrulousness of Mrs. Miller, to tell what he knows about iconoclasm. With one rude shove, she has pushed him clear off his pedestal. This brilliant and gaudy moth, who has been fluttering about the blaze of popular enthusiasm, flies upon the ground a wingless, helpless, very ordinary creature, no better, no worse, than Tom, Dick, and Harry, who don't write poetry. Mrs. Miller has punctured the balloon with her needle, and, behold, Mr. Miller, instead of being an extraordinary celestial, is only an average human. It was a cruel deed to tear away the gauze, and the spangles, and paint, and exhibit to the world Mr. Miller, pure and simple, and to lay bare even the rude and clumsy machinery which supplied the poetical afflatus, especially as she confesses that she filled him full of gloomy pines, moaning cedars, spotted fishes, white lagoons, wild roses, fiery-plumaged humming-birds, and other such elegant delicacies with which she was fishing to make the yellow-haired and blue-eyed boy her congenial spirit. She can't let him. She says: "He came riding on the famous spotted horse. He stopped before the door, dismounted, and came in. The dashing Roman General who captured Cleopatra could not have been more dignified. I felt the magnitude of the situation, and tried to assume the bearing of a Spartan maiden, but failed. Not knowing what else to do, I asked him to come in and sit down and make himself at home. I will not narrate what followed." For a time they went incoherently about seeing the moon rise,—a proceeding to which Mr. Blake, of Winnetka, so strenuously objected. They were married. Marriage is always death to nonsense. There is nothing more practical. It brings humanity right down to the hard-pan, and it brought Joaquin there. As Mr. J. Miller, he appeared quite as well as the average. As the Poet of the Sierras, however, he was not a success to Mrs. M. and the m.'s that came after. In fact, Mrs. Miller is inclined to regard Mr. Miller as a good deal of a humbug, in the poetical business. Mr. Miller was disposed to be a Byron. As Byron drank gin, Joaquin did. As Byron wore a wide shirt-collar, Joaquin did. As Byron limped, Joaquin did. As Byron abhorred literary women, Joaquin commenced to abhor Mrs. Miller in a small way. As Lord Byron could not endure to see beauty eating beef-steak, he requested Mrs. Miller not to eat anything. Mrs. Miller ceased eating until she became pale and interesting, and then the ungrateful Joaquin "went down to the classic shades of Oregon and made love to a bouncing Willamette girl, who weighed 200 pounds avoirdupois and who ate all she wanted." As Byron had a Mary Chaworth, so Joaquin sought for one; and so on to the end of the chapter. Joaquin did one thing, however, which was worse than anything his beau-ideal did. Mrs. Miller and the little millers became uncongenial. They could not rise to the heights of his lofty soul, and he went off and left them. Is there anything more sarcastic in literature than her description of the manner in which Joaquin remembered them after he went over the hills and far away:

> Joaquin, as you know, is very eccentric in his ideas. He was always very timorous in his taste in making any little purchase for myself or babies. He always taught me to discreet lavender and economy. But what could be his idea of a little present in jewelry, I suppose to encourage the child in her studies. Maud was a sensitive, delicate child. She had been sick and writhing for months that he had a teacher and nurse for her, which he would point to me as he got up from the table, and say I was the child he was a good girl. Just before I left Portland it came. I received a package one day from Joaquin, and opening it, found a chain of it dropped,—a huge chain, which looked like the tail of some animal that had met a gradual fate. It looked fit for a dog, or a bear, or a lion. It tested it; it was brass, and must have cost the stock in trade. But you know it isn't the value of a gift which makes it precious.

Mrs. Miller takes the last feather off this tuneful swan as she describes the inordinal and material way in which the divine afflatus came to him:

> There is a long table covered with black oilcloth, and furnished with [illegible] scattered over this table are books, papers, stationery, and correspondence. At this table sits the artist, poet, and author. Upon it lies pens in abundance, inkstand ready for use. A pair of boots is upon a chair near him, on which we will speak, with irregular [illegible] between the words and—dinner—one—three—dozen, and so on. We have all had it [illegible] before him. There is a [illegible] Shakespeare, late numbers of the Atlantic and Overland monthlies, Harper's Monthly, Bulwer's Novels, Dickens' Novels, Leslie's Dutch Pomeroy's Democrat, McCormick's Almanac, etc.

The subject is too painful to pursue further. The Swan of the Sierras is a poor, broken goose. The lyre of Apollo is a poor, cracked hurdy-gurdy. Is this the stuff of which poets are made?

Lord Lyttleton left on record, long ago, his conviction that women should be instructed in the principles of the law. If female suffrage is to come to pass, this advice had double weight. Nobody woman in ten thousand has anything that approximates a judicial mind. Treated for ages as a chattel unable to judge she has naturally suffered the faculty to fall into sheyance. Now that it seems possible that she will be made man's equal in the eye of the law, it is important that her pretensions to such an equality should not be too preposterous. There can be no better method of overcoming the wholly impulsive, utterly illogical nature of the average woman than to teach her precisely what justice is. If our schools for girls, or if one of the great ones,—Vassar College, for instance,—should make a thorough training in legal principles part of the curriculum, a great step would be taken towards the endowment of women with the suffrage, and with the knowledge of how to use it. The Woodhull school of it still exists—may despise such a method of carrying its point, and prefer to vainly quibble over constitutional amendments. Honorable women will, we believe, indorse the idea.

Of all the well-meant contrivances for making sermons stupid, the ordinary pulpit bears off the palm. Unless a speaker has fairly thrilled his audience, a gesture up from the shoulder is an anti-climax in itself. Edward Everett could wave a flag high in air and electrify his hearers, but an ordinary congregation looks on with the utmost placidity while its pastor flings his fingers above his head. Yet this, with an occasional whack at the Bible before him, is the only gesture which the pulpit allows the pulpiteer. The abominable box forbids all the graceful sweeping waves, all the straightforward, downright blows of the hand, with which an orator makes his sentences tell. It is said of Henry Ward Beecher, who has practically no pulpit, that he gesticulates as much with his legs and feet as with his arms and hands. There is no sense in building a barrier between preachers and people. The misguided ministers who read their sermons should have a light music-stand; those who speak should have nothing. The clergy can free their congregations from the bondage of sin far more easily when they have freed themselves from the bondage of the pulpit.

It is only a few years since English clergymen began to wear beard and moustache. The growth and length of fashions may be traced in Leech's sketches for *Punch*. It seems, however, that the reaction has already come. A certain reverend gentleman is exhorting his brethren to ply the razor on their own faces, because a growth of hair interferes with distinct utterance, and "hides and hinders the manifestation of feeling," by obscuring the play of the muscles about the mouth. *Appleton's Journal* says, in reply, that a beard is an excellent preventive of the bronchial diseases so common among clergymen, so that it strengthens the voice, and so aids, instead of hindering, oratory; and that, moreover, a bizarre face is a great cause of the grave and reverend appearance that every clergyman should have. We may add that Christianity will probably be benefited by the disappearance from the pulpit of the sweetly-smiling sentimentalist, whose mouth-action we have in such a fatal degree. Appeals to the heart have failed to convert the majority of any great people; the sooner appeals to the mind take their place, the better.

Mr. John Brougham has written a new tragedy. Although he takes the well-worn story of Joan of Arc as his subject-matter, he treats it in such an original vein that the drama is substantially new. He regards Joan as the victim, not of celestial or demoniac influence, or of hysteria, but of a designing friar. This monk, knowing her strength of character, impresses her, by a series of apparently supernatural manifestations, with the belief that she is set apart by God to save France. Impelled by this noble delusion, she enters upon her splendid career. In an unlucky moment, she learns of the trickery that has been practised upon her. Her spirit succumbs. Thereafter her schemes fail. When she falls into the hands of the English, her resolve totters. She becomes insane, and dies at the stake before the flames touch her. If this outline fairly represents the drama, the latter cannot but greatly enhance Mr. Brougham's reputation.

The results of the Lasca Fair farce are beginning to appear. Mrs. Henry Wood, of Paris, Ky., evidently decided that, if it was all right for a man's mistress to kill him because he loved his wife, the converse of the proposition must be true. Accordingly, when she found her husband and his colored mistress together, she fired six shots at the pair. She seems, however, to have shut both eyes in order to take good aim, for man and woman escaped unhurt. Mrs. Wood was fined $10 for her bad shooting. That night ten heroes broke into the Wood homestead and discharged their revolvers right and left. After ten minutes' firing, they succeeded in killing a two-year-old child, and withdrew, satisfied with this victorious atonement, and covered with baby's blood and glory. Six of them are now in jail. They are to be lynched soon. The jailor will be duly surprised, when the little affair comes off.

Of all the odd shops of Paris, the oddest is in a street near the Halles. Its sign reads: "*Au Gourmet sans préjugés.*" The "gourmand without prejudices" finds therein all the strange viands on which beleaguered Paris fed. Badger's pate, cats, dogs, crown, owls, and puppy-dogs crowd its counters. It seems that many appetites, depraved by the food of the siege, crave the same sustenance now. The strange business is carried on openly. The animals are hung up without disguise. The only concession to popular prejudice is in the name given to cat-meat. It is styled, with alluring alliteration, "*chien des gouttières*," or "game of the spouts and tiles." It remains to be seen what measure of success the scheme will gain. Its novelty may carry the day, at first, as the rage for horseflesh did; but the day will probably be a short one.

For many years, the Protestant clergymen of eight Prussian provinces have formed themselves into "Councils of Arbitration" for the settlement of disputes between husbands and wives. If the startling statistics lately published are correct, no fewer than 6,861 couples appeared before these Councils in 1870, and 6,576 in 1871. Arbitration, however efficacious in international disputes, does not seem to be very potent in matrimonial quarrels; for the mediators sent home in peace, in 1871, only 2,627 pairs of people. Even this is a more favorable showing than the facts warrant, inasmuch as the differences are often only temporarily settled. Thus, 250 of the couples reconciled in 1870 reappeared in 1871.

The bricklayers' bosses of this city say that they are forced to refuse their men's wages because they have to pay so much for bricks. One reason for the advance in the price of the latter is the increased pay of the laborers employed in making them. This is a proof of the fact, which workingmen are slow to recognize, that unduly high wages given to some of them must diminish the pay of their fellows, as well as the profits of their employers.

The Hindoos of Bombay are subscribing liberally to build a pagoda in London, where their countrymen there resident may worship the great gods Vishnu and Siva. If the project is carried out, the Archbishop of Canterbury will doubtless see in it the first step towards the fulfilment of his prophecy that the Oriental-born inhabitants of London may yet heathenize England.

The inhabitants of County Mayo, Ireland, are so dreadfully in earnest in their hatred of absenteeism that they are leaving no stone unturned, no bullet unshot, no shillalagh unswung, in order to convince their landlords that they ought to stay on their estates. These striking arguments are so convincing that the men to whose attention they are brought never leave Ireland for the rest of their lives.

RELIGIOUS.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Calendar.

SAINT MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The dedication of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, will take place on next Wednesday, the anniversary of the great fire. The ceremonies will commence at 10:30 a. m. Immediately after the dedication ceremonies, there will be celebrated a Pontifical High Mass, with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley as celebrant. The organ and choir will be under the direction of Frank G. Rowasz, organist of St. Mary's. After the reading of the Gospel, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, will preach the dedication sermon. In the evening, the Very Rev. Father Burke, the celebrated Irish orator, will deliver one of his grand lectures. Tickets for reserved seats for the lecture can be had in the basement of the church on any day from 10 to 12 a. m. Unauthorized parties have been engaged in selling tickets on the West Side, but those only are good which are procured at the church.

BAPTIST.

The dedicatory services connected with the reopening of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. J. Gordon, pastor, will take place to-day, at 10:30 a. m. Sermon by W. W. Everts, D. D. Sunday School meeting at 2:30 p. m. Addresses by B. F. Jacobs, D. D., and others. Sermon by the pastor at 7:30 p. m.

—Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, morning and evening. Morning subject, "Saul's Anxiety;" evening subject, "Buy the Truth." Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

—Second, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will officiate in the morning, and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed at night.

—Rev. Mr. Whitehead will preach morning and evening in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Lorimer will preach the first of a series of Scotch sermons at the First Church, Wabash avenue and Hubbard court.

—The Rev. W. L. Hayes will preach in the morning at 10:45, at the Free Church, on the corner of Loomis and West Jackson streets.

—University Place Church, Douglas Place, opposite Ogden avenue. The Rev. J. W. Goodspeed, of Chicago, will preach at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—The Park Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Union Park Church, corner of Ashland avenue and Lincoln street. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Rev. Florence McCarthy, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Forty-Seventh Street Church, (Kenwood). Prof. James T. Hyde preaches at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—New England Church, on White street, near North Dearborn. Preaching morning and evening by the Rev. R. H. Smith, acting pastor. Residence 215 North Dearborn street.

—First Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Subject, "Christ our Sanctification," and in the evening by D. L. Moody.

—Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, the Rev. Dr. Bradford, rector. Services to-day as follows: Morning prayer and Sunday School at 9:30; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30; evening prayer at 7:30 p. m. Subject of sermon, "The New Chicago—Its Sects, and its Lesson."

—Church of the Holy Communion, Dearborn avenue, between Chestnut and Locust streets, the Rev. John Wilkinson, rector. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject, a.m., "Heavenly Treasure;" p.m., "Spiritual Warfare."

—Calvary Church, corner of Austin avenue, Oakley Street and Western avenue. The pastor, Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Lake and Randolph, the Rev. Dr. Ives, morning and evening. In the evening the Rev. Arthur Brooks, of St. James Church, will preach.

—St. John's Church, corner of Peoria and Madison street, the Rev. H. M. Powers, D.D. rector. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of sermon in the morning, "Christ the Church;" in the evening, "Rebuilding of Chicago."

—Trinity Church, the Rev. E. Sullivan, rector. Services in Central Hall at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Seats free. Morning subject, "God's Ways and Man's Ways." Evening service by the Rev. Charles L. Tuttle, of Philadelphia.

METHODIST.

—Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, will preach in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30, will lecture on "The Great Conflict."

—Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street in the morning the Rev. Dr. Eddy will preach his farewell sermon at the close of his three years' pastorate. In the evening there will be a farewell meeting of the Church, at which there will be made by Messrs. Bell, Professor Burchard, George W. Scoville, E. W. Blatchford, and the Rev. Dr. Eddy.

—Ebenezer.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—First Scotch Church, corner of Rogers and Lasalle streets. The Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject—"The rich man and Lazarus." Evening, "Dives."

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach at the Reunion Church on Mitchell street, near Throop, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Ashland Avenue Church will hold services in the Church on the corner of Ashland and Warren avenues. The Rev. Arthur Swasey will preach morning and evening.

—Rev. Prof. Swing's congregation will meet at Mc-Vicker's to-day at 10:45. Sermon by the pastor.

—The Rev. C. S. Thompson will preach in the Thirty-first Street Church, corner of Thirty-first and Dearborn streets, at 10:30 a. m. "The Idea and Work of the Sunday School." The Rev. John Woods will preach in the evening.

—Jefferson Park Church, corner of West Adams and Throop streets. The Rev. Robert Patterson, D.D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Christian Missions," and at 7:30 p. m. on "Daniel's Temperance Society." In connection with the sermon in the morning, the Mayor of the city will be in attendance, and opportunity will be given for signing the temperance pledge of the organization.

LUTHERAN AND GERMAN EVANGELIST.

In the Church of the Messiah no services will be held to-day on account of the dedication of the vestry of Unity Church.

—Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe street and Laflin street. Morning service, the Rev. C. A. Staples, the pastor, will preach in the evening at the usual hour.

—Unity Church, corner of North Dearborn and Whitney street. The new vestry of this church will be dedicated in the morning, commencing at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer. The Rev. A. Staples, Robert Laird Collier, and C. W. Wendte will take part in the services.

—Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. The Rev. T. A. Hyde will preach in the morning. The Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Five, will be in the evening to preach the young men of Chicago.

—The Young Men's Christian Association Church, West Washington street, between Ann and Willow streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Rev. James LaPerre, of Mt. Forest, will preach in

public welfare demands the election of Greeley and Brown. All the officers of the county, as well as the Mayor of the City of Sheboygan, and M. P. Roberts, member of the County Committee, all heretofore staunch Republicans, now constitute our Liberal ticket. We shall vote a full Liberal ticket. We shall vote a full ... and a Representative from this county ... year.—Green Bay Advocate.

—Jerome I. Case, the leading manufacturer of Racine, hitherto a Republican, is the Liberal nominee in his district for the Wisconsin Senate.

—The Grant party propose to carry this election by blowing—no money. They know the people are against them.

—A rash carpet-bagger addressing a colored audience in South Carolina, the other day, remarked, "My friends and fellow citizens, my skin is white, but my heart is as black as this audience!"

—A Georgia brakeman, walking on the track, didn't notice an approaching freight train, which struck him, not in a vital part of his body, and brushed him twenty feet into the mud. He landed on his feet, picked up his hat, and in an excited enthusiasm shouted: "Three cheers for Greeley! Another vote saved!"

DRY GOODS.

THE PLACE

To Buy Dry Goods is at

HIGGINS & BRAND'S,

337 W. Madison-st.,

(Between Curtis and May).

Special Bargains offered this week in

BLACK SILKS,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, AND
CASHMERES.

Also a splendid stock of LADIES' UNDERWEAR, manufactured expressly for us.

Agents for the sale of "Capital Black Alpaca and Lyons' Kid Gloves," the best goods in this market.

Open until 9 p. m. every night.

SHAWLS.

Camel's Hair SHAWLS.

A new arrival of Real India Camel's Hair Shawls, open Centres and most beautiful Borders, our own importation, will be exhibited on Monday, Oct. 7, and offered at very low prices.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Twentieth, and Madison & Market-sts.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY.

BANKRUPT SALE!

China, Glass and Fancy Goods at LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES for THREE DAYS ONLY.

Balance will be sold AT AUCTION, Thursday, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m.

LATE

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

70 W. Washington-st.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

Sidwell, Powell & Co.,

STORE:

808 STATE-ST.,

WAREHOUSE:

Cor. South Clark-st. & C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

Eagle and Castle Mills,

QUINCY.

Golden Flake and Victory,

ST. LOUIS.

PRICE, $10.50 PER BBL.

Best Spring Flour, $7.50 Per Bbl.

DELIVERY FREE.

No. 1 White Oats, Rust, Mill. &c., at extravagantly low prices.

STOVES, &c.

EUREKA.

Good News for Shivering Humanity!

The Illuminator!

THE KING OF BASE BURNERS,

The Magee Advance

AND

Magee Portable Range,

Keep the Cook Good Natured, and no more Kitchen Chin Music.

They will be sold at low prices before removal, by

TILLOTSON BROS.,

Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

Stewart's New Cook Stove,
Stewart's New Parlor Stoves,
Stewart's New Base Burner,
American Cook Stoves,
Oriental Base Burner,
Richmond Ranges,

FIRE IRON SETS, COAL VASES,
FIRE IRON STANDS, BLOWER HOLDERS,
HEARTH BRUSHES, CARPET SWEEPERS,

And a large variety of New and Desirable Pioneer Keeping Goods.

DALTON'S,

Cor. of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

LAWSON'S DIAMOND AND RUBY

FURNACES,

WARREN AND PALACE

RANGES,

Morning Glory, Radiant Home, Superior Parlor

STOVES.

Also a full line of House Furnishing Goods.

HATCH & KREGER,

69 West Madison-st.

(Five doors east of their old stand.)

THE

EMPIRE

FURNACES and STOVES

SOLD AT

LEAVENWORTH'S

102 Randolph-st.

HAIR GOODS.

ROEHL'S

HUMAN HAIR

ESTABLISHMENT,

134 Twenty-second-st.,

Has just received an EXTENSIVE TOUR of HAIR GOODS from Europe.

AMUSEMENTS,

The Rogue's March at McVicker's.

Signor Farini's Operatic Season.

Description of Aiken's Theatre—The Thomas Concerts.

General Review of the Week's Theatricals.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The attendance at McVicker's during the past week has been flattering to Mr. Young, the success of the little drama, "The Rogue's March," and to the manager of the theatre. Everything in the line done for the new piece that liberal management, skill on the part of the scenic artist, and considerations acting could accomplish. Defeating all these advantages, there is still a minimum of excellence for the play. It is not in the skeleton of a good acting drama, which is more than can be said of nine-tenths of certain plays by American authors. But the material of flesh and blood essential to vitality is wanting. There are some good situations which might be made startling with a little judicious strong in some places, and discreet padding in others. The personages have the rough lines of real, strongly-marked characters, but they are either ... of being than real persons. In ... the action essential to the movement ... transcends the meaning as to ... attenuated, and sometimes ... so is exceedingly natural, ... ass, for we do not care ... as to mature transa... so as behind the ... footlights ... ly or wrongly bad, ... imitates the ... that we may unconsciously learn ... not, and avoid the other. Even when ... simply skewed, we demand definite ... purpose, with strength of characterization, ... accept these qualities even when pushed to ... extreme of badness. Although the personages of "The Rogue's March" always speak in ordinary stilted style, they sometimes fail to act in a manner that seems natural to the spectator. We venture to assert that the cold desertion of Jake Hollister by his mother, when he is accused of murder, never found its counterpart in nature. Hollister is himself neither a gentleman, nor a cowboy, nor a villain, although he appears to be a compound of the three. In the hands of Mr. McVicker, Major Gideon presents a well-defined character, endowed with distinct personality. Even in the treatment of this part the author has failed to give the actor ... Mr. Young's ... is ... but he ... ...

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

VIII.

Glimpses of Camp-Life.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Idaho Springs, Col., September, 1872.

We left the Twin Lakes on Monday morning, with many regrets. There was a charm in the very solitude and remoteness of the lonely retreat, and we would gladly have spent a week fishing in the deep, emerald waters, and climbing the pine-covered and snow-dashed mountains that towered all around us. It was a far-away, novel sort of life; with just enough of wildness in it to give it a spice of romance. The great, busy world seemed to have drifted indefinitely away from us, and we were brought into fresh and intimate relations with the solitudes of Nature. Even the squirrels claimed kindred with us, and came fearlessly into our camp, eying us curiously as they picked up the crumbs that fell from our table; while the birds perched confidingly in the branches over our heads.

A few years ago this was in the immediate vicinity of a great mining centre, and the neighboring gulches, were thronged with adventurers. Digging and washing for gold. But the mountains hide their wealth too far away to be brought out without patient toil. Fortunes were not made in a moment, and the disappointed gold-seekers have mostly gone away, leaving defaced and dismantled cabins, and deserted mining villages, as sad memorials of broken hopes and wasted expectations. But the rocks are still supposed to contain rich, unworked veins of the shining treasure, which will probably be opened, at some future time, by the enterprise that follows in the wake of adventure, with a steadier heart and a firmer purpose.

Skirting along the narrow beach, past fields of scrubby sage-brush, and under the shadow of the mountains, we crossed the open park, and retraced our steps through the Arkansas Valley, camping, at an early hour, near the foot of the long ascent that leads over the range into the South Park. A solid wall of rock swept back from the river, forming a sort of quadrangle, and inclosing a grassy meadow with tall cottonwoods scattered over it. A gigantic pile standing like an insulated temple in the centre. The waters of the Arkansas foamed and tumbled over their rocky bed, with a kind of chime of tones under which we pitched our tents and built our fires. After tea, we wandered about under the overhanging ledges, that made us feel like pygmies—picking our steps through fields of prickly cactus and bristling yucca, and eating the wild currants that grew in great profusion all the way up the mountain. We missed the freshness of the fruit we had gathered in the valleys, and even our luxurious pine-beds; but we met with and attention from our landlady, who was a person of decided intelligence, spoke French to her children, and had quite extended aspirations in the way of musical and literary culture.

Another day's ride through the South Park, which grew more beautiful and diversified as we travelled northward, brought us to the Platte River, which we forded, and camped for a few days longer; for we found a delightful spot, and it was hard to linger in the meadow, or forest, and not to repeat, constantly, the experience of the day before. While one of us went to town for supplies, the others explored the neighborhood, or threw the fly over the trout-streams that flowed into the Platte. Our camp was at this place, were we spent one more rainy day together. The next morning, four of our party returned to Denver, while my companion and myself came to the Beebe House, where we are luxuriating once more in pleasant rooms, kind friendships, excellent meals, and the civilizations of life.

But, in spite of the unfortunate weather, our reminiscences of camp life are pleasant ones. We have lived through the mountains in the earliest snows, and seen them in every mood of storm and sunshine; but each day has been a new revelation, and we leave the great book of Nature's mystery unscrolled opened beyond the first page.

A. R. G.

ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER.

The genial sunshine floods the pale blue sky,
The mellow haze wraps earth and flood,
The low winds whisper, tenderly,
The scarlet tassels of the mountain ash!
The lingering voice of festive cheer is heard,
Smile, opening to the warmth their fragrant breasts,
And 'mid the dead leaves nestling 'neath the feet
The violets peep to light from sheltered nests.

Each mighty tree October's signet bears,
Gleaming in hues of crimson, gold, and brown.
And all the valley, sloping, basks and glows,
His richest robes and dons his brightest crown.
A soft, sad loveliness, a perfume rare,
Seems round the Autumn's parting hours to cling;
A strange enchantment fills the brooding air,
As through a dirge triumphant hope may ring.

So, in some lives, we watch with reverent love,
Across the path of life's decline,
A hushed tranquillity awake, to prove
Patience has wrought her perfect work at last
But sometimes, ere the shadows deepen earthly,
Comes childhood's April, youth's impassioned spring.

Then, as the quiet serenity of wasting life,
St. Martin's Summer is the dream at best.
—*Stanley's Magazine.*

BRITISH LITERARY CELEBRITIES.

An occasional contributor to the *Independent*, who has access to the literary circles of Great Britain, sends us some interesting gossip about the leaders of literary fashion of the Old World, where he is at present sojourning. He thus writes of some English authors:

"Carlyle now nearly fourscore years of age, but still hale and hearty, looking, but appears occasionally in society and talks as vigorously as ever. He is often to be seen in the Kensington District of London walking with William Allingham, the poet, who is one of the editors of *Fraser's Magazine*, the other editor being James Anthony Froude, the historian, now on the eve of his departure for New York. John Ruskin has been absent from England all the summer. Tennyson was so overcome with lion-hunting, at the Lakes, that he was obliged to retire to the Isle of Wight for the winter, for the benefit of his health. Browning is in Italy, and will probably have the effect of slightly relieving the money market next week, as the banks will all doubtless let out money a little more freely, and, in the aggregate, the amount will be considerably larger.

For the last two days the demand for money has been pressing. Many borrowers in good standing have been urgent, and few have failed to get from the banks as much as they said they must have in some way. Prudent bankers, of course, must know when to say "No," if they expect to keep out of trouble. For the good of the whole business community it is important that bankers, who keep other people's money on deposit, should not be too accommodating. The temptation to be so is strong just now.

In the open market paper has been easier with two names sold to-day at from 11 to 12 per cent per month, and loans were made on good collaterals as high as 12 per cent per annum. This is an advance in rates of from one to two per cent per annum over the figures of last week, and the tendency in the whole market has become more stringent.

Currency was very scarce here to-day and several of the banks ordered remittances from the New York. The pressure for currency depressed the prices of New York exchange to ½@¾ discount between banks to-day, and some sales were made as low as ½ discount.

The following are the Chicago banks for the week ending Oct. 5 were:

Banks.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 3 933 007 87	$488,182 23
Tuesday	4,922,326 29	452,207 07
Wednesday	4,443,314 61	393,216 37
Thursday	5,101,561 64	541,292 76
Friday	4,262,843 31	387,111 92
Saturday	4,223,974 33	371,445 66
Total	$26,191,938 01	$2,601,151 01
Corresponding week last		
year	20,777,747 35	2,184,816 56

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Hesters Hammond & Watson, Exchange Agents, 64 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	125	140
Fifth National Bank	120	----
Commercial National Bank	140	----
Merchants' National Bank	170	----
German National Bank	120	----
Northwestern National Bank	110	----
Union Stock Yard National Bank	110	----
City National Bank	145	----
Cook County National Bank	110	----
National Bank of Illinois	110	----
National Bank of Commerce	110	----
Chicago Saving, Loan and Trust Company	170	----
Chicago City Railway	100	105
North Chicago Railway	100	105
North Division Railway	100	105
Pullman Palace Car	100	105
Chicago Gas Company	100	105
Cook County 7s	100	101
Chicago City 7s	100	101
Board of Commerce	100	105
Traders'	100	105

SALES.

1 000 City National Bank ..... @ 145
4 100 First National Bank ..... @ 125
3,000 Chicago City Railroad ..... @ 100

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gold opened at 114½, sold down to 114¼ (rallied to 114¾), and closed at 114½ @ 114¾.

The daily clearings were about $90,000,000.

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day amounted to $3,361,402 26.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a loss of $3,000,000 in the reserve.

The money market was active and stringent; rates from 7 per cent. gold, to ½ per cent. per day, and 1 per cent. currency.

The market closed easily.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $291,000 on account of interest and $4,000 in the redemption of 5-20s.

The stock market throughout the day was influenced by the vast amount of currency offered by the new operations of the Treasury Department. The general list was firm, and advanced from ½ to 2½ per cent. Pacific Mail closed at 37½@37¾; Western Union, 78½@78¾; Quicksilver, 36½@36¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 50; Adams, 58½@58¾; Atlantic & Pacific, 26½@26¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½@30¾; Michigan Central, 113½@114; Michigan Southern, 93½@93¾; Illinois Central, 126@126½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 97½@97¾; Chicago & Alton, 130@130½; Rock Island, 112½@112¾; Fort Wayne, 131@131½; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 30½@30¾; Canton Company, 70½@71; Cumberland preferred, 31½@32; New York Central, 97½@97¾; Erie, 19½@19¾; Reading, 100½@100¾; Hudson River, 124½@124¾; Panama, 135@135½; United States Express, 51½@52; Wells Fargo, 50@50½; Merchants' Union, 27½@28; New Jersey Central, 87½@88; New York Central scrip, 94½@95; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 10½@11; Boston & Albany, 135@135½; Boston & Maine, 124@124½; Boston & Providence, 140@140½; Boston & Worcester, 120@120½; Eastern, 110@110½; Fitchburg, 130@130½; Vermont & Massachusetts, 120@120½; Western, 124@124½; Canada Southern, 57½@57¾; Canada Central, 70@70½; Chicago & Northwestern, 83½@83¾; preferred, 87½@87¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 112½@112¾; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 131@131½; Toledo & Wabash, 49½@49¾; Toledo & Wabash preferred, 70@70½; Toledo & Wabash scrip, 49½@49¾; Toledo & Wabash bonds, 93½@93¾; Toledo & Wabash mortgage bonds, 93½@93¾; Toledo & Wabash land grant bonds, 93½@93¾; Toledo & Wabash land grant bonds, 93½@93¾; Toledo & Wabash land grant

CITY REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from the Sixth Page.)

FOR SALE—$1,000—COTTAGE AND LOT ON Fifth-av, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts. Price $1,000. Terms, $100 cash, balance $10 per month. Apply to JOHN H. BOSS, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF THOSE CHEAP lots on long time, which front between Fourth and Cottage sts, near Park-st. Get one down payment and the balance will be paid as rent. To secure a lot, POTWIN & COBBY, 119 Fremont-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WILLOW AND ADAMS sts, south of California-av, on long time and low payments. Also lots are the cheapest and best in the city and the nature of the improvements and surroundings of Douglas Park. Situated as it is, between the Parks on the city, streets are already graded and sidewalks about being laid, and the cost of water and other improvements is less than in any other part of the city. Parties who want to secure a home where they can have the benefit of realizing a rise in property, will find it to their interest to call at the office of the undersigned. HENRY WALLER, JR., 150 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—32 ACRES S&O 33, 39, 14. Many others.

32 acres, Sec 15, N. 13.
10 acres, Sec 7.
10 acres, Sec 20, 32, 14 fronting on Halsted st.
10 acres fronting on Fifty-fifth st boulevard.
10 acres fronting on Cottage Grove-av.
10 acres Sec 19, 39, 14, very cheap.
160 acres Sec 31, 39, 14.
10 acres Sec 10, 39, 13.
10 acres Sec 11, 39, 13.
10 acres Sec 12, 39, 13.
10 acres Sec 13, 39, 13.
10 acres Sec 14, 39, 13.
10 acres Sec 15, 39, 13.
10 acres Sec 16, 39, 13.
10 acres Sec 17, 39, 13; below market value.
160 acres, Sec 5, 37, 12. ALSO,

10x140 ft Indiana-av, near Forty-fifth-st.
10x140 ft corner of Sixteenth and Prairie-av.
14x140 ft, 1021 Prairie-av; 2 houses.
14x140 ft, 1023 Prairie-av; 2 houses.
Lots in Langley-st, just south of Oakwood-av.

Also, 20 acres Grove-st, near Stock-yards.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Halsted-st.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Union-av.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Center-st.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Ogden-av.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Robey-st.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Western-av.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Oakley-av.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Hoyne-av.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Leavitt-st.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Rockwell-st.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Campbell-av.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Western-av.
Also, 10 acres Grove-st, near Oakley-st

NEW YORK.

President Watson on the Necessities of the Erie Railway.

Financial History of the Week---The Closing Quotations.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—President Watson of the Erie Railway, has been talking frankly to a reporter of necessary changes in plans for the future. He says it is essential to alter the gauge. Erie can at present make no connections. With a 4 feet 9 inch track the road will be benefited in many ways. The cost of the change is estimated at from $20,000,000 to $200,000,000, but this, it is urged, will be nothing compared with the benefits to be derived. The Board of Directors had decided to make it. No other portion of the rolling stock but the trucks will have to be changed. The work will be commenced, immediately, and will be done within five years. Saying that time, Mr. Watson said, the stockholders will not receive a single dividend. Under the present system Erie can never be made to pay. Under the new system it would pay immediately.

THE EXCESSIVELY ORNAMENTAL SERGEANT BATES

has arrived, and is now occupied haunting newspaper offices. Unless he breaks into Broomingdale he will depart for England on Wednesday on the steamer Manhattan, to carry out his scheme of flapping the American flag all the way on foot from the Scottish lowlands to Guildhall, in London. He expects to take object of National solicitude, and argues that America's welcome to the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur demands an English requital. He spares a recommendation to examine the English lunacy and vagrancy laws before embarking.

FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week money has been stringent, with very little relaxation. The discount market has sympathized. Business in commercial paper was very moderate. The banks have not been able to discount all paper presented by customers, and many parties have been forced to seek accommodations on the street through note brokers. The street rates for prime and good paper are 12 to 18 per cent, and names outside of this classification pass at higher and irregular rates.

The bank statement is an unfavorable exhibit, and the changes are more violent than were generally expected. The loans have fallen off $2,485,800, the specie $3,019,400, the circulation $189,900, the deposits $9,289,900, and the legal tenders $3,067,100. These remarkable changes are more or less the result of speculative movements on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net loss of $1,627,050 in their legal reserve, which is now $1,819,000 below the 25 per cent required by law.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount during the week to 6 per cent did not materially affect money matters here, although it gave rise to considerable discussion. The Bank of England is now menaced by Germany and America. The German Government is enabled to draw upon London for gold whenever it pleases, by presenting bills of exchange received from France in liquidation of indemnity. Rates of exchange on New York on London are low enough to permit of shipments of gold from England, but the condition of the money market and almost uncertainty in regard to the value of cash gold prevent a movement of this kind. But it is evident that the Directors of the Bank of England will do their utmost to keep the outflow of bullion within the narrowest limits possible.

Foreign exchange has been very unsettled, "fluctuating rates of the season have been terised by altern-

pressure in the price of week has been ch- scarcity and ease in cash buoyancy and two extremes of the week were 115½ and 114½, with the lowest prices of the week current both on the opening and closing days.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has passed through some remarkable and sudden changes. The tendency at the opening of the week was bearish, but a sudden advance of 4½ in Pacific Mail changed the current, and caused an improvement of ½ to 1 per cent in the general list. Afterwards Pacific Mail reacted ½ per cent and Panama ½ per cent from the highest point, and the balance of the list dropped off from ½ to 4 per cent. In this movement between the North-west shares were peculiarly prominent, and the decline in these stocks exercised a depressing influence on the whole market. Delaware, Lackawana & Western tumbled 4 per cent, and New Jersey Central 2 per cent. Western Union and Cleveland, Columbus, & Indiana Central each declined about 3 per cent. Lake Shore, Wabash, Harlem, and New York Central, Rock Island and Pittsburg declined 1½ to 11 per cent. A weakness was developed in express shares, which declined 5½ per cent, as American, Erie, Boston, Hartford & Erie, and Wells, Fargo & Co., have advanced against the general current of the market. To-day the market changed from bear to bull, and there was a rally of ½ to 1 per cent, with some reaction after the bank statement. The advance in stocks and sharp decline in gold to-day gave rise to various comments on the financial departure by Secretary Boutwell, but no one seemed to have any clear idea of what that something was to be. At first it was rumored that the Secretary intended to sell 20,000,000 gold next week, and deposit currency in National Banks designated as depositories in this city. Another was to the effect that the Government had deposited $4,000 000 gold in London to meet bills to pay off the diplomatic service. But this story was exploded when it was discovered that the amount was largely in excess of that required for diplomatic use. Later in the day rumors were alternately current that the Secretary intended to place $50,000,000 gold and $20,000,000 legal tenders on deposit in the National Banks to relieve the money and gold markets.

Foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,684,393; produce exports, $4,716,439, and specie exports, $2,101,982. The imports are $60,000,000 in excess of last year, and the exports of produce $7,000,000 behind. The exports of specie are less by $1,000,000.

CLOSING RATES SATURDAY.

The stock market to-day was influenced by various conflicting rumors about Secretary Boutwell's intentions. The general list was firm, and advanced from ½ to 2½ per cent. The greatest improvement and activity were in Northwest, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Ohio, Erie, and C., C. & I. C. After the bank statement the market fell off ½ to 1 per cent, and recovered at the close. Money was active and stringent to-day, ranging from 7 per cent gold to 6. The highest rates were made at the very close. Foreign exchange was weak in the morning, when sales were made at 109⅞ for 60 days, and 110 for sight, but in the afternoon there was an increased demand for bills, and an advance in rates, selling at 109 to 109⅛ for 60 days and 109½ to 110 for sight. Gold was active and excited. The price declined sharply, under a pressure of sales, from 114½ to 113⅞, and afterwards rallied to 114¼ at the close. A prominent banking firm sold freely, and the price declined to 113½. Government bonds were lower. Central Pacific bonds were steady at 90½; Union Pacific, 6s, 90½; Sinking Fund, 90½; Land Grants, 79½; Income, 79½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was moderate. Low and ware lower. The larger supply, ocean freight room, checks the and the trade buy good the close the easy and dull for all other grades steady but best are disposed to sell. ing-favors Winter low. The market ern spring is easier; Good winter is in demand, inactive demand, part to cover sontract. For the latter there were 5,000 brls meal, 60,000 bushels wheat, 214,000 bushels corn, 81,000 bushels oats, and 814,000 bushels rye. Chit meats were fairly active and firm. Bacon was steady for spot and heavy for future. Lard was quiet and unchanged.

(To the Associated Press.)

SUCCESSFUL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The ... of strike has been successful. ... ers conceded to their demands; ... ers now get $4.25, instead of $4 per day.

Personal.

General Lew. Wallace, ... Hayden, has arrived here, and will shortly go to Washington, to pay his respects to General Grant.

The Special Committee of the State Board of Education, was ... investigating the House of Refuge, ... their institution from the charges made against them.

POLICE OUTRAGES IN ARREST.

Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Dayton of the Jersey City police force, were arrested, this morning, charged with having connived in the attempted robbery of the First National Bank, of Jersey City, and committing false arrest.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

At Bayonne, N. J., this morning, an explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on the Central railroad, which ... laborers had been at work ... track building. ... Several were injured, ... fatally. ... Several blocks ... were ... shattered. ... The explosion ... behind the ... boulders, ... after the blast. ... Patrick ... Ohio, ...